

on a fairly well-marked horizon, about 135 feet above the Royley Mine (or Arley Mine) coal-seam, at Sparth Bottoms, about half a mile south-west of Rochdale Town-Hall. The nodules occur in a band of blue shale, in which are well-preserved remains of *Carbonicola acuta*, ferns, *Calamaria*, *Prestwichia rotundata*, and *Bellinurus bellulus*. The animal is well represented by both the intaglio and relieve impressions: these, however, only show its dorsal aspect. A description of the specimen is given, and it is referred to a new species. Dr. Peach is of opinion that, like the recent scorpions, the ancient species visited the sea-shore in search of the eggs of invertebrates left bare by the tides, and the association of this new scorpion with king-crabs at Sparth Bottoms is in favour of this view. The specimen has been presented to the Manchester Museum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note on Hinulia pardalis of Macleay.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE lizard which bears this name was so imperfectly described by Macleay in 1877 (*Journ. Linn. Soc. N. S. W.* ii. p. 62), from a collection made at Katow, New Guinea, that, when revising the *Scincidæ* in 1887, I could refer to it only in a footnote (*Cat. Liz.* iii. p. 209) appended to the general synonymy of the genus *Lygosoma*.

I have now received, through the kindness of Mr. S. J. Johnston, of the Technological Museum, Sydney, a specimen collected by Mr. A. E. Finckh on Lizard Island, Queensland, which, he informs me, he has compared with the type of *Hinulia pardalis* in the Macleay Museum, University of Sydney, and found identical with it. From this specimen I conclude that *H. pardalis* is the same as *Lygosoma elegantulum*, Peters & Doria (*Ann. Mus. Genova*, xiii. 1878, p. 344), and, as the former name has priority, I propose in future to designate this rather common species as *Lygosoma pardalis*, Macleay.